

Former Kaiser Plans Return To Germany

Soldiers' Council Told Dutch Disturbances Led to Wilhelm's Decision

"Lokal-Anzeiger" Says He Will Be Received

Former Kaiserin Arrives in Holland in an Airplane

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Potsdam Soldiers' and Workmen's Committee claims that William Hohenzollern intends to return to Germany because of disturbances in Holland, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The "Lokal-Anzeiger" of Berlin, says that he is likely to be permitted to return.

Prince Eitel Frederick, son of the former Emperor, has appeared to his comrades of the Potsdam garrison to place themselves at the disposal of the new government in Germany.

The former German Empress has arrived in Holland, making the trip by airplane, according to the Zevenaar correspondent of the Amsterdam "Telegraaf."

Kaiser's Dutch Host Much Embarrassed

By Exile's Arrival

HAARLEM, Holland, Saturday, Nov. 16.—Count Charles von Bontwick, son of Count Godard, in an interview to-day declared that his father was unaware of the intended coming of the German Emperor until last Sunday, when the Dutch government telephoned asking him if he would receive the exile. The count added as a duty to the Dutch government.

The former Emperor's host seems somewhat embarrassed over the delicate charge given him, as his family has considerable English connections. Count Charles said that he asked the former Emperor, "Well, how long will you remain?"

"That depends upon the Dutch government," was the reply.

There are no indications that the former Crown Prince intends to join his father.

France Demanding Deposed Emperor Be Handed to Allies

(Tribune Cable Service)

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The French government is growing here that the Kaiser must be handed over to the Allies for trial.

The essential fact in the situation is that the deposed Emperor sought refuge in Holland before the armistice was signed. Under ordinary laws of war therefore he must be regarded as liable to internment as a prisoner of war and subject to delivery to the victorious Allies in exactly the same way as any other soldier or sailor who has been interned in the same country since the war began.

People here scout the idea that it is possible to regard the former Kaiser in the same place as Napoleon after Waterloo.

"St. Helena for this pygmy," cries Gustav Hare, "would be too enormous a pedestal. If we hand over to a firing party or the guillotine a bandit who has killed a single man, what ought to be done to one who has twenty million corpses on his conscience?"

Here urges that if the former Emperor is to be punished in his own person, justice ought to be meted out to him by his own people.

"Otherwise," he adds, "if we hang him or guillotine him or merely put him in a cage the Germans will be using statues to him twenty-five years from this time."

Yet Another Ruler Ready to Abdicate At Diet's Request

BASEL, Switzerland, Nov. 18.—Prince Gunther of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, a principality of Germany, at the annual of the Diet, has declared his readiness to abdicate, according to a dispatch from Rudolstadt.

Prince Gunther was born August 21, 1882, and succeeded his cousin, Prince George, as the reigning prince of

Money Extorted From Belgians After Truce

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18.—M. Lemonnier, the acting burgomaster of Brussels, has written the delegates of the German government giving details of twelve instances where German soldiers extorted sums of money from the inhabitants of Brussels November 12 and 13. (The armistice signed on November 11 expressly prohibited such action.)

The sums taken varied from 500 francs (\$100) to 120,000 marks (\$27,500), which were taken from a bank. In some cases the pretence was made that the soldiers were acting for the German authorities; in others, that shots had been fired from houses by civilians.

"These calumnious imputations," adds the letter, "recall the pretences which preceded the destruction of Louvain."

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt on January 19, 1890. The reigning prince is also reigning prince of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen.

The principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt has an area of 325 square miles and a population of about 100,000.

Max Says Germans Will All Support Democratic Rule

BASEL, Nov. 18.—Prince Maximilian of Baden, the former German Imperial Chancellor, is the author of an article in the Prussian Year Book, in which he reveals certain facts about his brief term in the Chancellery. He says:

"The German people by the formation of a popular government is liberated from the dictatorship of General Ludendorff and will never tolerate another."

"It would be a shame for Germany if its enemies, wishing to talk only with a legally established government, were themselves obliged to invoke a Constituent Assembly, the government should not surrender this initiative. It governs democratically it can be assured of the support of all Germans animated by liberal ideas in the accomplishment of its gigantic task."

The former Chancellor reviewed the circumstances under which he asked for an armistice and showed that the consequences of the offer of an armistice were the resignation of General Ludendorff, the chief quartermaster general, and the abdication of the Emperor. He continues:

"An attempt was made to make completely out the coalition government. In the first clash in connection with this move General Ludendorff gave in to the government, but in the second clash he resigned."

"The question of the Emperor's abdication then came up. The Emperor was conversant with everything, and a decision due to his own initiative might have spared the empire serious convulsions, but his hesitation must not be interpreted against him, as certain influences worked on him to persuade him that his abdication would be the signal for collapse."

French Women Make U. S. Flags to Greet American Vanguard

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 18 (By The Associated Press) (8 a. m.).—A thousand civilians greeted the vanguard of the Second American Division, which reached Montmedy shortly before 8 o'clock Sunday morning. The civilians knew the Americans were coming, but were surprised at the early hour of their arrival. The Americans, likewise, were surprised to find so many civilians awaiting them.

Montmedy is little scarred as a result of the war, except for the railroad yards, where the bombs of American aviators some time ago displaced tons of earth and tore up the railroad. When the Americans arrived in Montmedy the civilians were still at work putting up flags along the principal streets. Soon after the excitement of the welcome was over the Americans were surprised to see shopkeepers open their stores.

French flags, which had not been unfurled for four years in Montmedy, predominated the scene of decoration, but here and there American flags appeared. The Americans were at a loss to understand where they came from, until a civilian explained that they had been made by the French women of the town in anticipation of the arrival of the Americans.

Detachments of the division spent part of the day in Montmedy. During the afternoon the marine band gave a concert in the city square, which had been renamed by the Germans "Berliner Platz." The civilians crowded around and embraced the bandmen when they finished the concert with a rendition of "The Marseillaise."

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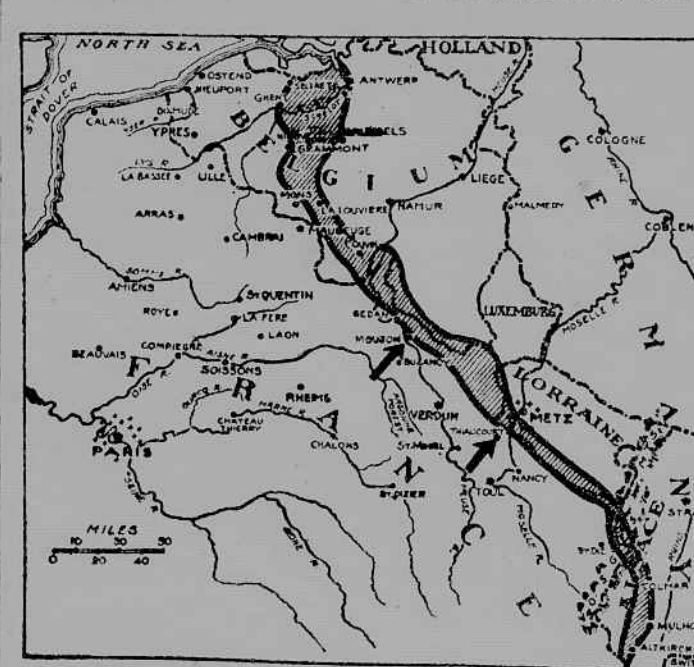
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FIRST DAY'S TRUCE ADVANCE



On the first day's march, Sunday, into Germany and the occupied regions of France and Belgium the Allied armies occupied the diagonally shaded area. Pershing's armies are advancing in the centre of the line between the two arrows.

Briey, Bedecked With Flags, Greets Advancing Americans

Continued from Page 1

east of Verdun, at 9 o'clock Saturday night. The outpost on this road, leading to Etain, was commanded by Lieutenant A. C. Dick, of Hartsville, S. C., of the 1st Infantry, Sixth Division. Major J. Ewell, of Lexington, Va., commanded the vanguard. Major Ewell arrived just ahead of his troops and showed Lieutenant Dick the orders to advance the following morning.

On the major's asking where the division could camp for the night, Lieutenant Dick replied that the men could make themselves comfortable on several acres of flats just on the American side of No Man's Land. Tents were pitched and in a few hours the men were asleep.

At 5:30 o'clock Major Ewell placed himself at the head of the vanguard and the column moved ahead right on the flats. No flags were flying, no bugles were sounded and no bands were playing. The infantrymen flapped their arms to keep warm. Here and there was heard the voice of an officer giving a command. Then came the tramp of the soldiers and the chugging of the automobiles forming part of the advancing column.

Scene Spectacular

The quarter of a million men of Major General Dickman's American Army of Occupation, which is the official designation of the force, snuggled into their blankets during the coldest night of the season. The roads were frozen and a heavily clouded sky added to the dreariness of the field of operations, but despite the weather conditions the men were cheerful and the scene presented from the heights overlooking the area was one of the most spectacular of the war.

Miles and miles of campfires betrayed the presence of the army on the hillsides and in the valleys. The lessened need of caution caused the men to abandon the custom of shielding their fires, and instead of the miniature affairs previously allowed there appeared thousands of fires, some of which approached the proportions of celebratory bonfires.

The march into Belgium was made from Ecouvies, just on the French side of the border. Advance patrols of the 1st Infantry, Second Division at Montmedy. The men crossed the frontier line just after dawn.

First Village Occupied

Lamorteuve, just over the line, was the first village occupied. It is a tiny place with few inhabitants, but these few welcomed the Americans with the same fervor with which their countrymen greeted their own soldiers a few days ago. From Lamorteuve the line moved up the road to Vitor, where many civilians remained.

Further to the south the line swung through Briey, the centre of the famous iron mining district.

The entire advance was accomplished without any untoward incident, the Germans apparently acting in good faith, in accordance with the terms of the armistice.

Additional repatriated foreigners and released prisoners continued to be encountered, trudging along the roads to meet the Americans, while hundreds of German soldiers were added to the lists of those who will be interned or made prisoners of war. A few of the latter class had been cut off from their organizations and found it impossible to rejoin them, but the great majority seemed to prefer capture to returning home under the present conditions.

Americans Released

Among the prisoners who reentered the lines between noon Saturday and noon Sunday were 204 Americans from sixteen different American organizations.

Among those who have been repatriated are fifty-one women, most of them of French nationality. They were accompanied by forty-six children.

The accounts of conditions in Germany brought in by both returned civilians and prisoners of war afford further indications of the enormous pressure that had been brought upon the Prussians to effect peace. It was said to be common talk among the Saxons, Wurtembergers and Bavarians that unless the government brought about peace by Christmas they would see to it themselves.

Refugees Return To Homes as Foe's Troops Fall Back

WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Nov. 18 (By The Associated Press).—All the refugee populations which have been freed in Belgium and France are on the move these days, intent upon regaining their homes, from which many have been driven since the beginning of the war. Everywhere one sees long lines of country folk coming or going over the main roads with their few pitiful possessions.

Almost every family group marches cheerfully ahead, with big or little Belgian flags flying bravely, with not a few American flags among the lot. Many of the hamlet people are already patching up their shattered houses enough to keep out the rain. Even in Dixmude, which is on a level with the ground, the people are already living in cellars.

Mulhausen Priest Drops Dead of Joy As French Arrive

MULHAUSEN, Nov. 18.—No words can picture the triumphal entrance of the French troops into this city nor express the wild joy of the people who crowded the streets to applaud their liberators. Flowers, tobacco and cockades were thrown to the soldiers as they marched along.

General Hirschauer headed the

Lorraine Hails Tricolor After 47 Years of German Tyranny

Famous Moroccan Division Under General Dogan Has Honor of Making First Entry Into Reconquered Land—Populace Greets Deliverers With Wild Scenes of Joy

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN LORRAINE, Nov. 17 (By The Associated Press).—French troops made their first entry into recovered Lorraine to-day and were acclaimed by the population that gathered in the towns and villages to meet them.

The honor of leading the advance across the recently abolished frontier fell to the famous Moroccan division, including the renowned Foreign Legion. The soldiers of the legion wore their decorations, the highest accorded to any unit in the French army during the war.

Boys Greet Conquerors

Soon after dawn the boys of Lorraine, who had unearthed bicycle tires that had remained hidden from the Germans during many long months, rode out to meet the column marching toward Chateau Salins. The French tricolor could be seen in the early morning light flying from the first houses of the town, though the last of the German troops had not yet left.

The streets were filled before the troops came into sight, and when the head of the column appeared, with General Dogan in the lead, it was received with shouts of joy. Old men, women and children rushed out with improvised paper flags, laughing, shouting and weeping in turn. The first automobiles containing French officers were taken by storm and loaded to overflowing with boys and girls in their Sunday best, cheering France and singing the "Marseillaise," while wheezy phonographs, the only music the town afforded, gave forth the national anthem from records that had escaped the eyes of the Germans.

Huns Watch Celebration

General Dogan's entry was preceded by the formal surrender of the town by four German officers, who had remained to turn over the official administration. With grave dignity the Germans marched out of the town to meet the advancing column, while the inhabitants looked on in silence. After turning over their powers, the Germans withdrew and watched from a distance the scene of delicious joy that moved all other spectators to tears.

As a Zouave band marched down the main street, playing the "Marseillaise," the inhabitants pressed forward, singing the French national anthem. They seemed to have taken it up just where they left off forty-seven years ago.

A mounted patrol of Moroccans, which preceded the column, created the first sensation of the day, as their uniforms had never before been seen in Chateau Salins. The khaki uniforms of the Zouaves and the Foreign Legion also caused some amazement, as the population knew only the old French uniform of blue and red.

After making his entry General Dogan reviewed the division in the public square. As they filed through the town, the famous Zouaves and Legionnaires passed within a few yards of a group of German railway officials who were awaiting transportation to Nancy to be held by the administration of the railway lines in Alsace-Lorraine to the French authorities.

The Foreign Legion was drawn up in the square before General Dogan, who saluted and kissed the flag held by the colonel. He had scarcely left the folds of the tricolor when the inhabitants rushed in and pressed the red, white and blue silk to their lips, turning away with tears moistening their cheeks.

The eyes of all again were wet when, just as the ceremony was drawing to a close, a half dozen British prisoners of war, turned adrift in Germany a few days before, hobbled into the town on their way toward France. They were road-stained, footsore, hungry and emaciated.

troops. Men and women rushed forward and kissed the folds of the flag borne by the 34th Infantry. The cheers of the populace grew until the troops arrived at the City Hall, where the authorities welcomed General Hirschauer, himself a native of Mulhausen, and his staff.

The joy of the populace was saddened when Father Cott, the dean of Mulhausen, was overcome by emotion at the official reception to the French officers and dropped dead. He had been for many years a champion of the French cause in Alsace.

Belgian Rulers Are Showered With Posies On Entry to Ghent

GHENT, Nov. 18 (By The Associated Press).—When King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Leopold of Belgium made their official entrance into Ghent Wednesday huge crowds, cheering with enthusiasm, lined the streets. The royal party moved through cheering throngs amid showers of roses and chrysanthemums, entering through the Bruges gate at 11 o'clock.

The King wore the uniform of a Belgian general, without decorations. He rode a tall bay horse. Prince Leopold, in the uniform of a private soldier of a second line regiment, rode a white prancing Arabian. Both the King and the Prince wore steel helmets. The Queen looked slender and girlish as she sat her huge brown horse with elegant ease. She wore a simple champagne-colored habit.

The troops which entered the city formed the first division of the Belgian army. In peace times these men were quartered at Ghent. They were given a great reception by the citizens, their battered helmets and tattered uniforms bearing evidence of the recent fighting. The flag borne by the troops was inscribed with the name of "Clarekem," the place where this division smashed the German lines September 28 and entered Houthous Forest.

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Pope Benedict will pontificate.

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BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

Briand Likely to Head Four French Peace Delegates

Clemenceau Expected To Be Too Busy to Attend Conference

Special Cable from The Tribune Bureau (Copyright, 1918, New York Tribune Inc.)

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The delegates who will represent the various Allied countries at the peace conference have not yet been definitely settled on. It is generally believed that Colonel House will head the American delegation, but the decision is still awaited as to the other names.

The French plenipotentiaries will probably number four. It is expected one of these will be Briand, the author of the Salonica project, which did so much to make victory possible, and who, perhaps, next to Clemenceau, is the most able living French statesman.

It is regarded as unlikely that Clemenceau himself will be among the French representatives from the fact that his duties as head of the government and the War Ministry will naturally absorb the whole of even his abundant energy.

The other three names are Jonnart, whose able handling of the Allied interests with plenipotentiary power at Athens in the difficult circumstances connected with the abdication of Constantine will be remembered; Leon Bourgeois, former French Premier and Foreign Minister and leader of that section of French opinion which advocates the formation of a society of nations; and Klobukowski, former French minister at Brussels and latterly director of propaganda for the French Foreign Office.

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